The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870. NUMBER 7.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st. opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

W. M. RHEINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, west door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road st., three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

D. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

D. E. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. E. R. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

DR. I. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & Bro, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

DR. JAMES N. BELT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., South West corner Church and Road Sts. v1n1-1y

DR. GRUMBEIN & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n1-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C. dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

D. R. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STIGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r. Watersts opposite Clarke's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Gallery of Art, over Batt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B Culpepper. Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Tuesday mornings (except fourth Sunday, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Lodges.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achoree, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Hebrides and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Sam'l Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stanell Waters.—Senator, J de Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Sam'l F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T P Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, M V B Gilbert; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Saunderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Pierce, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E J Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert I Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, N J Hollomon, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha I Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Walsh, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stetson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm G Elliott; Surveyor, Jas E. Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Weintz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Jere B Williams, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Cuirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, I W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Poole, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Calhoun, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mason; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Credle, J B Besson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senator—J W Etheridge (Roanoke Island); E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 18 January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. BROGDEN, Clerk Executive Department.

TOM R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant-Governor, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate, EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIA W. FISHBLATE, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. S. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary each, $4,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Ragley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $900. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Richard C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Alfdon W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John Y. Slocumb; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

[For the North Carolinian]

Jephthah's Daughter.

"Then it shall be that whosoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering." Jephthah's vow Jud. XI-31.

See! mid the fearful contest
Moves the warrior stern and bold,
Urging on a flagging legion—
Trampling o'er a thousand fold.
Thinking only of the victory
He had prayed the Lord to give,
And to be the head of Gilead,
Through the years he had to live.

This they promised to the outcast
When they called him back again,
And made him captain over Israel,
That when Ammon's children slain
Gave the victory unto Jephthah
He should head of Gilead reign.

Thus while he is winning glory
On Arаer's bloody field,
There is one in Mispeh watching
For the victor's gleaming shield
Feeling he would come in triumph
She had all things ready made
To receive her honored parent,
When the sword aside was laid.
Ah! She knew not with what rashness
He had made a vow to God,
And doom'd for this through her to feel
A just Almighty's chastening rod.

At length he comes—she spies afar
The coming cohort pressing near.
Then dancing forth with joy to meet
The father who a she holds so dear,
That welcome songs may sooner greet
The warrior's ear.
On, on she speeds, while timbrel notes
In strains of dulcet music floats
Upon the evening air.

But hark! he chides, the timbrels fall,
The smile has fled, the heart turns cold;
She sees him bowed with mighty grief
Tho' victory crowns the warrior bold.

She hears his vow—no murmur comes
To probe anew the anguished heart,
But begs that two short months be given
Ere from the loved ones she must part.

Forth with a few companions now,
Two months she treads the mountain brow
Bewailing there her youthful years,
And bathes the mountain shrubs with tears.

Then to redeem her father's vow
She turns from scenes so linked with love.
And yields up as a sacrifice
Her spotless soul to God above.

Since then, ah yearly custom is
Among the youthful maidens there,
Four days to tread the mountain brow
Bewailing Jephthah's daughter fair.

ORA O'LEAN.

BLOSSOM HILL, Va.

Selected Story.

My Husband's Second Wife.

My husband came tenderly to my side:
"Are you going out this evening, love?"
"Of course I am."

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crape, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azaleas that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one round, white arm, and a little cross blazed fitfully at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a sort of girlish pride as my eye met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste! Why you havn't begun to dress yet!"

Where were my wifely instincts, that I did not see the haggard, downcast look in his features—the fevered light in his eyes?

"I can't go to-night, Madeline; I am not well enough."

"You are never well enough- Gerald, to oblige me. I am tired of being put off with such excuses."

He made no answer but dropped his head in his hands on the table before him.

"Oh, come, Gerald," I urged petulantly; "it is so awkward for me to go alone always!"

He shook his head listlessly.

"I thought you would perhaps be willing to remain at home with me, Madeline."

"Men are selfish," I said plaintively; "and I am dressed. Claudia took half an hour for my hair. I dare say you'll be a great deal quieter without me—that is if you are determined not to go."

No answer again.

"Well, if you choose to be sullen, I can't help it;" I said lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting my bouquet-holder, the tuberoses and heliotropes seeming to distil incense at every motion.

Was I heartless and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husband? From the bottom of my heart I believe that I loved him as truly and tenderly as ever wife loved a husband; but I had been so petted and spoiled all my brief, selfish life that the better instincts were so to speak, entombed alive.

I went to the party and had my fill of adulation and homage, as usual. The hours seemed to glide away, shod with roses, and winged with music and perfume; and it was not until, wearied with dancing, I sought a momentary refuge in the half-lighted tea-room, that I heard words awakening me, as it were, from a dream.

"Gerald Glen!"

I could not well be mistaken in the name; it was scarcely common-place enough for that. They were talking—two or three busiuess-like looking gentlemen—in the hall without; and I could catch, now and then, a fugitive word.

"Fine, enterprising young fellow!" "Great pity!" "Totally ruined—so Bees & McMorken say!" "Reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard; and then some one asked: "And what is he going to do?"

"What can he do? I am sorry; but he should have counted his income or his expenses better."

"Or his wife should. Oh, those women; they are at the bottom of all man's troubles."

I rose hurriedly, my heart beating tumultuously beneath the pink azaleas, and, went back to the lighted saloon. Mr. Albany Moore was waiting to claim my hand for the next dance,

"Are you ill, Mrs. Glen? How pale you look!"

"—I am very well. I wish you would have my carriage called for me, Mr. Moore."

For now I felt that home was the proper place for me.

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage-wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The door was locked, but I could see a light shining faintly under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

Something fell upon the marble hearthstone within, making a metalic clink, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before, or so rigid, yet so determined.

"Who are you?" he demanded wildly. "Why cannot you leave me in peace?"

"It is I, Gerald—your Madeline—your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was trying to conceal in his breast—its mate lay on the hearth under the mantle—and flung it out of the window.

"Gerald, would you have left me?"

"I would have escaped!" he cried, still half delirious, to all appearances. "Debt, Disgrace, misery—her reproaches! I would have escaped them all."

His head fell like that of a weary child on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, and soothed him with a thousand murmured words, a thousand mute caresses; for had it not been all my fault?

And through all the long weeks of fear that followed, I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought—one desire—to redeem myself in his estimation—to prove to him that I was something more and higher than the mere butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shown myself.

Well, the March winds had howled themselves away into their mountain fastnesses; the brilliant April rain-drops were dried on bough and spray; and now the apple-blossoms were tossing their fragment billows of pinky bloom in the deep blue air of latter May.

Where are we now?

It was a picturesque little villa, not far out of Pittsburg, furnished very like a magnificent baby-house. Gerald sat in a cushioned easy-chair in the garden, just where he could glance through the open window at me, working busily with my needle.

"What an industrious fairy it is," he said, smiling sadly.

"Well, you see I like it. It is a great deal better than those sonatas on the piano."

"Who would have thought you would make so notable a housekeeper?"

I laughed gleefully; I had all a child's delight in being praised.

"Are you going to Mrs. Delane's croquet party?" he asked.

"No; what do I care for croquet parties? I'm going to finish your shirts, and you'll read aloud to me."

"Madeline, I want you to answer me one question."

"What is it?"

"What have you done with your diamonds?"

"I sold them long ago. They paid several heavy bills, besides settling half a year's rent here."

"But, Madeline, you were so proud of your diamonds."

"I was once; but, now, they would be the bitterest reproach my eyes could meet. Oh, Gerald, had I been less vain, and thoughtless, and extravagant—"

I checked myself, and, a robin, singing in the perfumed blossoms of an apple-tree, took up the dropping current of sound.

"That's right, little redbreast," said my husband, half-jokingly; "talk her down. She has forgotton that our past is dead and gone, and that we have turned over a new page in the book of existence. Madeline, do you know how I feel, sometimes, when I look at you?"

"No."

"Well, I feel like a widower who has married again."

My heart gave one little superstitious jump.

"Like a widower who has married again, Gerald?"

"Yes; I can remember my first wife—a brilliant, thoughtless child, without any idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spoiled play-thing. Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past, somewhere; she has gone away to return to me no more, and, in her stead, I behold my present wife—a thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, and whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depths and beauty every day."

I was kneeling at his side, now, with my cheek upon his arm, and my eyes looked into his.

"And which do you love best, Gerald—the first or second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes through which we have passed are welcome, indeed, since they have brought me as their harvest fruit, the priceless treasure of my second wife."

That was what Gerald said to me—the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear.

Mr. J. Billings on Marriage.

Marriage is a fair transaction on the face ov it. But there is quite too often put up jobs in it.

It is an old institushun, older than the pyramids.

History holds its tongue who the pair waz who first put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it, thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or flote. But whoever they waz, they must have made a good thing of it, or so many of their posterity would not hav harnessed up since and drove out. There is a grate moral grip to marriage; it iz a mortal that holds the soshul bricks together.

But there ain't but darn few pholks who put their money in matrimony who could set down and give a good written opinyun whi on airth they cum to do it.

This iz a great proof that it iz one ov them natral kind ov acksidents that must happen jist az birds fly out ov the nest when they have feathers enuff, without being able tew tell why.

Sum marry for buty, and never discover their mistake; this is lucky.

Sum marry for money, and don't see it.

Sum mary for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skim milk.

Sum marry bekawse they have been highsted sumwhere else; this is a cross match, a bay and sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Sum marry for love, without a cent in their pocket nor a friend in the world, nor a drop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, but it iz the strength of the game.

If marrying for love ain't a success, then matrimony iz a dead beet.

"Friend Mallary, I am pleased thee has got such a fine organ in thy church."

"But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were strongly opposed to having an organ in a church." "So I am," said friend Obadiah, "but if thee will worship the Lord with machinery, I would ask thee to have a first rate instrument."

The Needle-Gun.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* gives this description of the needle-gun, which will probably play an important part in the coming battles in Europe:

1. The range of the needle-gun is from one thousand two hundred to one thousand four hundred yards.

2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows: An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand close the breech, and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for "Fire." During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand at a "ready."

3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at "aim," simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papier maché, and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

5. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long lead (*lang blei*).

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean no recoil is felt at all.

7. In case the needle should break or bend or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

It is not so much the superiority of the needle-gun over other breech-loaders which has secured, and in all probability will in the present struggle secure, success to the Prussian army, as it is the thorough education of each individual soldier and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

The needle-gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not having been deemed effective with out an entire change of tactics and especially of skirmish instruction, was almost condemned.

The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharpshooters can be supplied with cartridges from any calvary, pistol or carbine cartridge wagon.

Sound Logic.

The following extract from a leading editorial article in that fiercely Democratic organ the *Richmond Inquirer* of July 25 should put to blush the Democratic papers that are bewailing the facts of Virginia from day to day:

A new element has been introduced in the political system of Virginia. It is the population of African descent—the best population, mentally and physically, which can be found of that race on the globe. If that race can be safely and judiciously introduced to political control anywhere in the world, it can be done in Virginia. That it shall be so introduced here is a fixed and irreversible fact. Our first great duty to ourselves and to them is to arrange so that their power shall be exercised, if not with advantage, at least with the smallest injury to the Virginian body politic. We must look ahead, not behind us. We must seek to elevate this race to a position fit for association with the grand old Virginian race in the political control of the country. If the colored people are always to be kept ignorant and degraded, there will always be found men enough among us—native or imported—to join them and give them power. To elevate them above such influences is the first and most urgent duty of the Virginian patriot.

This can be done chiefly by two agencies—education and employment. Enlighten labor, and give labor a chance to earn a livelihood by honest labor. When these two things are accomplished, we may hope to see the Virginia negro assume and maintain his accustomed superiority overall others of his race on this continent. Give him a hope in the country, and the country may have a hope in him.

A Doctor who Would Not Take His Own Prescription.

The following anecdote is told of Dr. Cabarrus, the great homeopathic physician who has just died in Paris:

Mille. Julia Barron was out of sorts and sent for him.

"What is the matter?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, I hardly know myself," she replied, "my spirits are terribly unequal. Sometimes I am greatly elated and then I suddenly sink into the deepest melancholy."

After a moment's reflection, Cabarrus said gravely: "I am afraid there is but one way to cure you."

"What is it?" she inquired eagerly.

"You must get married" he replied, with a mirthful twinkle of the eye, but still keeping a grave face.

"Well," said Mille. Barron after a little hesitation, followed by a long-drawn sigh of relief, "perhaps you are right, Would you marry me?"

"*Ma chere,*" replied Cabarrus blandly; "the doctor prescribes, but he doesn't take his own medicines."

Longevity of Animals.

Fish appear to have great tenacity of life. Thus, the carp is believed to have attained the age of 150 years, and the pike 127 years, if a ring with the following inscription is genuine: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230. It weighed 350 pounds, and was nineteen feet long. Its skeleton was exhibited at Mannheim, and it was taken at Halibrun, in Suabia, in 1497. Of the amphibia, the toad lives thirty-six years, the frog twelve to sixteen, and various tortoises are inferred to be of great age from their size. Among the birds, the parrot, goose, falcon and raven are long lived, the two former reaching 100 to 120 years, and the two latter exceeding 150 years. Wrens only live two or three years. Among mamals, the whale and elephant have the longest term of life, both probably exceeding 100 years, and possibly reaching 200; horse twenty-five, but occassionally reaching forty years; ox fifteen to twenty years; sheep and goat twelve years; lion twenty to fifty years; cat nine to eighteen years.—*Nature.*

Awfully Hot Summers.

It may afford our readers a little consolation to read about the hot summers which have peculiarly afflicted humanity, and to learn that the present heated term is a period of refreshing coolness, compared with some of its predecessors. The following are taken from official records kept in Nuremberg, Bavaria:

In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and the streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great, that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loir, Rhine, and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was in Italy, France, and the Netherlands an overpowering heat. In 1658 there was 58 consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated), were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 36 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1749 was hot and dry, growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1778, and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year 1811, the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818 the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest tempature being

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., August, 11, 1870.

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LABOR MUST BE RESPECTED.

One of the great draw backs on this Southern country has been that labor has not been respected in the persons of those who perform it. Under the old regime it was *owned* instead of hired and it was only the servile class that worked. But that day is passed. Servile or owned labor is among the things that were. Still labor is not respected as it should be. Our young men are not properly encouraged to engage in it.

Instead of rolling up their sleeves and taking the plane, trowel, hammer or axe and going to work to earn a fortune and character by honest industry, we find them rushing for places in stores and shops, or for petty clerkship, and petty offices, and sneering at those who follow the plow, who appear in slouched hats, coarse heavy boots and plain clothing adapted to the work in which they are engaged.

Now all this is wrong. A public sentiment that encourages young men to indulge in the belief that sponging and loafing is more genteel than honest labor needs changing. When they grow up, instead of being self reliant and independent they are helpless and unprepared to meet the storms of adversity. And it is this class who complain of high taxes that are never assessed on *them*, and who curse a government built on labor and character. These, too, are the men who excite violence and teach rebellion, and to day they are the "disturbing forces" in our Southern Society. The rule of such men is a curse to any land. They must give place to those who add to the material power of the State.

The truth is we want the men who labor; we want the capital to encourage labor; we want the men who are prepared to intelligently teach; we want the *producers* in the best sense to locate among us and aid in moulding our institutions and developing all our great resources. These will give a new tone to society—respecting themselves will compel a respect for labor. And this is needed to crush out the drones that for ages have been the incubus of Southern enterprise and industry.

Labor must be respected. Those who toil must be encouraged to take a higher place in society. They must fit and prepare themselves for it. While working with their hands they should also exercise their brains. They should think as well as work. They should read and study as well as labor. They should all get homes of their own, and when once the homestead is secure, go on with the work of beautifying and enriching it from year to year. They should encourage the building of comfortable school houses and the employment of competent teachers. Then with the intelligence and character thus obtained they will become a *power* in the community and the State, and every interest will be advanced.

THE KU KLUX OUTRAGES IN THIS STATE.—THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR IN SUPPRESSING THEM.

The telegraph reports sent from this State are all of one complexion. The Associated Press agent and the telegraph operator are accused of being pro rebel Democrats and the news they send is not reliable. The result is, the Northern people have become biased against our Governor and State authorities for their recent course towards the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. To arrive at the facts, the New-York *Tribune* sent a reliable correspondent into our State. He had an interview with the Governor and the Chief Justice, and thus reports:

I called on Gov. Holden and told him of the impression that prevailed North, that the Ku-Klux outrages were much exaggerated, and that the negroes were in a great measure the perpetrators of the enormities which were noised abroad. The Governor then gave some account of such outrages as he had evidence of, and I listened. He said that every civil process had been tried, and had proved utterly powerless to suppress the Ku-Klux outrages, and that as a last resort, it had become necessary to call out the military. He had tried proclamations and exhortations, and every means in his power to put an end to these horrible cruelties, which were of daily occurrence, and no one would or could tell what more he might have done before proclaiming certain counties in a state of insurrection, and calling out military force to put down these organized bands of ruffians and assassins. I shall not here detail the cases of murder, rape, outrage and cruelty which the Governor recounted to me. If the half of what he said were true, he must be held justifiable in what he has done to suppress further manifestations of the same kind.

In the course of the day I had conversation with Col. S. A. Douglas and several military men. Col. Douglas told me of certain cases of Ku-Kluxism which had come under his cognizance in Rockingham County of this State. Among the most striking were the choking with a firebrand of a negro woman who made an outery at the whipping of her husband, and the beating of a dying woman with hickory sticks. There were numerous other incidents equally striking; these were merely fair specimens.

In spite, however, of all that was told by those of whom I have already spoken, there was a little doubt, still left in my mind. These men have been actively engaged in party politics, thought I, and possibly they may have put things a little too strongly. Last evening, through the courtesy of Col. Douglas, I was brought in contact with men whose impartiality cannot be questioned. Chief Justice Pearson has been upon the bench in North Carolina for 35 years, and has the entire confidence of all parties and men in the State. At the last judicial election his name was upon both tickets, and he was voted for by every one. If there is a man in the State whose opinion is worth anything, that man is Judge Pearson.

In a good-sized, uncarpeted bedroom in the Judge's boarding-house, last evening, I sat and listened to what Judge Pearson had to say in a conversational way of the present troubles in the State. Associate Judges Settle and Dick were in the room at the same time and took part in the talk. Judge Pearson, while one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and the most eminent jurist of North Carolina, is a man of childlike simplicity in character, clear headed, pure minded, lovable and more beloved by the people of North Carolina than any man in the State. Even those whom his late course with regard to Gov. Holden displeases cannot find it in their hearts to assail him. Judge Pearson has never taken public part in politics but once in the course of his judicial life, and that was two years ago, when he came out with a letter to the people of the State advocating Grant's election as the only means of securing peace and prosperity to the State. In private conversation the Judge does not object to expressing his views—and in this way I had the good fortune to hear them.

Judge Pearson comes from the western portion of the State, where times have been comparatively quiet, and said that before he came to the seat of troubles this year he had been of opinion that the Ku-Klux outrages were much exaggerated; but his views are now changed. He then went on to relate stories of outrage confirming what the Governor and others had already said. After relating some of the principal occurrences which have horrified all but the bitter Rebel class in the State—and they can never be horrified by a Ku-Klux outrage—Judge Pearson said that he had come to the conclusion that the Ku-Klux was a reality, and that it was an organization extended through the entire South. In response to the query why it was so much worse with North Carolina than with other reconstructed States, he replied that in Tennessee, for instance, the Ku-Klux had had their own way, and with their own men elected were consequently quieted; that the opposition made to the Ku-Klux in this State had incited them to unusual activity, and that North Carolina was made a sort of centre for the active operations of the order.

I was gratified to find that the Judge was in entire accord with Gov. Holden in his course. He laughed good-humoredly at the apparent dispute on the matter of the writ of habeus corpus, and regarded his action as a matter of form, and the Governor's in refusing to allow the writ served a matter of necessity. In spite of the mild controversy between the two, they are agreed entirely in the course which is necessary to be pursued, and are upon terms of the most intimate friendship. Judge Pearson and Judges Settle and Dick all said that civil law had done its utmost to repress the K-Klux outrages, with no success whatever. There is not an instance of a Ku-Klux being convicted and punished for any of these horrible deeds of which they have been guilty, if we except the case of three negroes who were lost to humanity and honor, like a great many white men, and went to playing Ku Klux one night. They were very properly punished. As Judge Settle said that it was useless to attempt to bring the Ku-Klux to justice, for no Grand Jury would bring in an indictment against them through fear of being "Ku-Kluxed" themselves. Judge Settle is from the Piedmont region, where the greater part of the Ku-Klux demonstrations have been made. He said that not a tithe of the outrages committed were known. Whippings were so common that they went for almost nothing. It took the most horrible form of murder and rape to make any sensation in his part of the State.

I may as well at this point, and once for all, announce myself utterly unable to present any adequate picture of the horrible tales that have come to my ears in one short day of my stay here. All parties admit the existence of the Ku-Klux and its devilish deeds, but the Rebels ignore them as far as possible, and indirectly encourage and participate in them. I came here prepared to find that the stories of outrage which have reached the North were greatly exaggerated; but the reality seems to be that the one-tenth part has not been told. Last night I saw Col. Clark of the First North Carolina troops, and who is in command at Raleigh. Col. Clark is one of the rare instances of a thoroughly and honestly reconstructed Confederate gentleman and soldier. Col. Clark served in the Mexican war with distinction, and was one of the bravest officers in the Confederate army—Colonel of the Twenty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers. He was wealthy before the war, of an old family, and of high position. He fought with heart and soul for the South during the war, and lost his all in the struggle. When the South surrendered, he surrendered; but, differently from many of the old Southern aristocracy, he honestly giving up enmity. The mass of those with whom he was formerly associated kept their enmity and live in it still. He understands their feelings from his own experience. They are embittered beyond measure at the loss of property they incurred, and because their slaves have not only been freed, but made voters, while they are disfranchised. Many who were before the war, and during it, Union men, are now almost as bad as the worst of the Secessionists on account of their loss of property and the enfranchisement of the negro. Col. Clark said that he was socially ostracised from the society of his former aristocratic friends and associates, but that from the sincerest convictions of duty he had taken his present stand on the side of the Government and Gov. Holden, and that he now heartily sympathized with them in their measures for the suppression of the Ku-Klux. Col. Clark informed me that there was not the least doubt that the Ku-Klux intended a demonstration just before the election to intimidate the negro and influence his vote, but that Gov. Holden's move had checkmated the plan. He thought that the Ku-Klux would be broken up in the State through the present effort. From Gov. Holden and Col. Clark I am informed that Gen. Grant is heartily in accord with the present action of the State Executive. Gen. Grant said to Col. Clark in person, at Washington, that he, Clark, should act with energy, and that he, Grant, would furnish him if necessary the whole force of the nation.

As we have elsewhere stated these outrages have been confined to a single Judicial District, some two hundred and fifty miles distant from us. This District has not suffered from this organization. Our people are peaceable, orderly and quiet.

The same correspondent, in a late letter, thus refers to the scandal about the torturing of men by Col. Bergen:

I have seen Patten, concerning whose hanging by Col. Bergen the correspondent of *The Herald* has written sensational reports. Patten said that Bergen placed a rope around his neck to scare him, but that he was neither strung up by the neck nor by the thumbs; nor was he hurt in any way. He did not know of any other person who was hurt by Bergen. Bergen has forced Cuthbert, the correspondent of *The Herald*, to acknowledge the misrepresentation, and publish the following card:

I do not remember that Col. Bergen said in a conversation with me on Monday morning last that he hung prisoners up by the thumbs to extort confessions. I have further to say that Wm. Patten, the prisoner, did acknowledge in my presence that he made certain confessions, and that he was a member of the Ku-KluxKlan. I make this statement at the request of Col. Bergen.

Signed, E. Cuthberr.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Below we give the election returns for this county. There was no regular Democratic ticket. The opposition to the Republican ticket was composed of Republicans, two or three moderate Conservatives and *one colored man!* Thus it will be seen that it was not a fair test of strength between the two parties of this county. It resolved itself more into a fight between men than any contest for principles, and because of this the North Carolinian positively refused taking sides. The candidates on the regular Republican ticket were all elected excepting the Register of Deeds and Sheriff:

Republicans in Small Caps; Independent Republicans in Roman; Conservatives in *Italic*.

STATE TICKET

Samuel F. Philips, 920; *Wm. M. Shipp*, 837.

CONGRESS.

Clinton L. Cobb 924; Timothy Morgan 831.

SENATE.

M. V. B. Gilbert 921, Lemuel W. Boon 909; *Rufus K. Speed* 811, *J. C. Skinner* 817.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Thomas A. Sykes 891; F. M. Godfrey 851.

COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. D. Pool 878; *Geo. W. Charles* 840; C. W. Holowell 1002; Wm. Pritchard 841; C. W. Grandy 886; *W. F. Saunders* 836; Hugh Cale 893; Abm. Morris 512; Ben. Johnson 889; Edmund Daily 817.

TREASURER.

Wm. G. Pool 886; *Thos. J. Murden* 851;

SHERIFF.

T. W. Cardozo 830; John L. Wood 930.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Charles Guirkin 871; M. B. Culpepper 874.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Attorney General.—Phillips 337, *Shipp* 846; Congress, Cobb 347, Morgan 761; Senate, Gilbert 345, *Speed* 837, Boone 334, *Skinner* 835. The Conservative County ticket elected.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Attorney General.—Phillips 795, *Shipp* 656; Congress, Cobb 765, Morgan 702; Senate, Gilbert 783, *Speed* 673, Boone 776, *Skinner* 689; Representative, Dardin 824, Wilson 612.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Attorney General.—Phillips 692. *Shipp* 603; Congress, Cobb 691, Morgan 588; Senate, Gilbert 690, *Speed* 598, Boone 686, *Skinner* 606; Representative, Page 664, *Welch* 639.

GATES COUNTY.

Congress—Cobb 474, Morgan 714; Senate, Gilbert 465, *Speed* 804, Boone 466, *Skinner* 799. Dr. Parker, the Democratic candidate for Commons is beaten by Riddick Gatling by 170.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Attorney General.—Phillips 1107, *Shipp* 1116; Congress, Cobb 1103, Morgan 433.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Attorney General.—Philipps' majority 524; Congress, Cobb's Majority 780; Senate, Beasley's majority 529; For House, Robbins' majority 452.

TYRREL COUNTY.

Congress—Cobb's majority 101; Senate, Spruill probably elected.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Congress—Cobb's majority 410.

DARE COUNTY.

Congress—Morgan's majority 53.

Northampton gives Cobb 900 majority. Halifax gives him 2700 majority and Beaufort gives him 100 majority. Camden goes for Morgan by 77 majority. Hyde county not yet heard from. It will not vary the result very much either way. Cobb's majority in the District will not fall short of 5000 majority.

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK.

The fact that T. W. Cardoza—a comparative stranger and a man about whose antecedents our people knew so little—was nominated and *presisted* in *running* as the Republican candidate for Sheriff lost us over three hundred votes in this county and at least five times as many in the District. He was nominated in opposition to our counsel and kept in the field against our earnest and solemn protest. We warned him repeatedly that his course must result in disaster to himself, injuriously to the party and unfavorbaly for his race. He disregarded our advice, stubbornly pressed himself forward and the result is just as we predicted. He is not only badly beaten himself, but has been instrumental in defeating our Senatorial ticket as well as seriously jeopardizing the other candidates. Instead of benefiting his people he has been the means of rekindling prejudices that were fast dying out and arousing a feeling of bitterness that may require years to allay and obliterate. But for him there would have been no "bolting" in this county. But for him our party would have been united and the regular nominees elected by a larger majority than Pasquotank ever give to any ticket.

As for the North Carolinian, its editor has a right to speak plainly, and he dares to be independent. He is to-day and he always has been the friend of the colored man. From his boyhood he has been fighting the great battle that culminated in engrafting in the fundamental law of the land the great doctrine of Equal Rights. With him it has always been a question of *principle*. To secure and enjoy the full benefits of these rights he has all along frankly told the colored man that he must be prudent, patient, wise. He must not push himself forward *too fast*. Public sentiment cannot be forced; it must be educated. Men's prejudices will not be removed at once; it is a gradual work. The course of selfish and ambitious aspirants, like this man Cardoza, tends to keep white men from joining our party, aye to drive many now with us away. Who is to suffer in the end? The white man can live and prosper much easier without the colored people than can the colored race without the aid and friendship of the whites.

The true policy henceforth of the colored man is to shun the counsel of *demagogues*, white or black. Let him treat *as an enemy* every man who would engender a feeling tending to array race against race. Instead of talking or thinking about office he should study how best to make friends—how best to sustain and strengthen and *build up* the party that conferred upon his race the boon of freedom and all its blessings. Mark! we do not say that the colored man has *no right* to share in the offices, but what will it avail him if by *insisting* on the right he gives both the offices and the Government over into the hands of his enemies? We make this "plain talk" for the benefit of the colored people of this county and District. May they ponder it well.

CHANGE IN THE BANKRUPT LAW.

By the Act of Congress passed July 15, 1870, the Bankrupt law was so amended that a discharge can now be granted on all indebtedness created prior to January 1, 1869, without the 50 per centum on the dollar. On all debts created since January 1, 1869, fifty cents must be paid in order to receive a discharge. The effect is that on all debts contracted before the 1st of January, 1869, a discharge can be obtained upon the payment simply of the court costs, as under the original law.

ECONOMY—A WORD TO FARMERS.

We advocate and preach economy. And what is it? Why economy is nothing more nor less than good management, either as relating to individuals or a nation, and the prosperity of the country depends much upon the economy and thrift of the Agricultural community. Many farmers manage in every respect their concerns to the best advantage, and yet there are many who do not, and the result of their errors of management is detrimental to the best interests of the country.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

As yet we have no authentic returns. The reports are conflicting, and unreliable. Of course this District is safe and by a very handsome majority, but as for the State it is very doubtful. The causes producing this result are clear and apparent. The Republicans of North Carolina have it in their power to remove them. If they are wise they will do so, and then they can go into the next campaign with an assurance of more than retrieving the losses of the present.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the War in Europe indicates an overwhelming French defeat. Napoleon, instead of occupying an offensive position, has now all he can do to defend his own capitol. The loss at the great battle must have been tremendous. France has never received such a blow since Waterloo.

ALL CONCUR.

By the following from Chief Justice Pearson it will be seen that all the Judges of the Supreme Court concur in the *habeus corpus* proceedings. It is significant.

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been unreserved in conference with me, and all concur in the *habeas corpus* proceedings.

Richmond M. Pearson,
Chief Justice N. C."

England seems anxious to sustain her reputation for neutrality. She furnishes coal to the French and blockade runners to the Prussians. She profits by the wars of her neighbors, and as we had a taste of her neutrality we are not unwilling that the cup should be passed in turn to the military giants now fighting. They may not like the thing any better than we did.

One great advantage likely to result to this country from the war is, that our imports will be greatly diminished. The balance of trade is too strongly against us already, and the sooner the tide is turned the better it will be for the prosperity of the nation.

Mazzini and Garibaldi, it is stated, are carefully watching the progress of war in Europe, and patiently waiting opportunity to sweep Rome and capture that jewel and thus complete the long wished for unity of Italy.

Correspondence.

Letter From Windsor.

Windsor, N. C. July 27, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

It reflects sadly on the literary tastes of the old Albemarle district, that only one paper is sustained from the Roanoke to the Atlantic, and yet the appearance of the North Carolinian gives the hope that "there is life in the old land yet."

Your readers in this section are pleased with the historical sketches that have occasionally appeared in your columns of those venerated old towns eastward, Elizabeth City and other places of less note. Such of your correspondents as know any facts pertaining to their localities should communicate them to your paper that they may be preserved for the use of the future historian. In the vicinity of your town are many memorable spots, whose surroundings and antecedents are rapidly passing away from the knowledge of the present generation. I do not think that my attention was ever more interested, than on the occasion some months since during a visit to Senator Pool, I heard from that gentleman a description of some ruins still to be seen in the county of Pasquotank. How would the antiquarian be delighted if he could only visit the resting places of the early setlers on the Albemarle, in the various necks that gut out into the Sound, and read the inscriptions on their tombstones. Some of these relics are now covered by the encroaching waters of the Sound, others, it pains me to say have been wrested from the sacred spots the memory of which they were designed to perpetuate, and are now used as flagstones or chimney backs and hearths. Such profanation should be frowned upon in every community, and if it could not be checked in any other way the civil authority should interpose its power for their preservation. Gov. Swain (late president of the University of our State) regarded these tombstones with great interest and was very anxious to have copies of inscriptions on them. Once I indulged the hope of visiting Perquimans and Pasquotank and procuring copies of the inscriptions for the Governor but he is gone, and I have not time nor energy sufficient to undertake the task of another "Old Mortality." What an interesting column, a list of those old inscriptions would make for the North Carolinian. Will not some of your friends in Harvey's Neck and similar localities render this pious service to the memory of our forefathers and aid you in handing their names down to posterity? And there is old Nixonton, beautifully located on a bay of surpassing beauty, once the seat of our Legislature; how many delightful memories crowd around that ancient hamlet. But few of your readers recollect old General Joseph Riddick, of Gates county (as true a shot as ever threw a buck, or throttled a bear in the "great Dismal,") his house was still standing the last time I passed Sandy Cross, embosomed in venerable old trees, its chimneys so wide that the old General used to sit back in one corner reading his bible, his old woman in the other knitting stockings while a large fire was burning, there he loved to sit and talk of the days of yore how when elected to the Legislature, he would saddle his favorite mare and ride to Nixonton, carry provisions in his saddle-bags enough to last during the session, sleep on the floor of State House, perform his morning ablutions in the clear waters of the bay. Did the State good service for less than seven dollars a day and no mileage. Oh, for a return of the honest good old times. Neither of the historians of North Carolina, Williamson, Wheeler, Hawks nor Frost, ever refer to Nixonton. Francois Xavier Martin only says of it, "and a town was erected on the east side of Little River which was named Nixonton after the owner of the soil." Only this and nothing more. Edenton too of glorious memories should be remembered, her chronicles would constitute a most readable volume. Some time ago I visited the old gubernatorial mansion then tenanted by a Mr. Bond who shewed me through the old halls and rooms, gave me the history of the old portraits still hanging on the parlor walls. I made an article for the press which was much sought after and extensively read. Some of your patrons in the old town, it is to be hoped will write for the Carolinian a better article; and then the old church records too, afford matter of great interest to the historian. The books of the "Yearly Meeting" of Friends or Quakers on Little River, are said to contain some manuscript memoranda of the celebrated George Fox, founder of the society of Friends or Quakers in England. He visited North Carolina about 1670. The old church at Shiloh dates her records back nearly half a century anterior to the American Revolution. The late Gov. Jno. M. Morehead (who felt a deep interest in whatever pertained to our history, told me of his surprise and gratification on learning that during the interregnum which occured between the cessation of Royal authority and the establishment of that of the State of North Carolina, the management of civil affairs in the vicinity of old Shiloh was entrusted to the bishops and deacons of that old church. And old St. Pauls in Edenton! What a volume might be written of these materials so rich in historic value. Nor in this category can we forget the old town of Windsor, her streets still bearing the names of English royalty and high aristocracy. Amid all the changes that have visited adjacent counties, destructive of records, Bertie stands as she did when first created in 1772 from the original Albemarle. Enter her pretty little one story court house, search her records, and then you will see the transactions of nearly a century since in full bold manuscript awaiting the coming man to write our country's history. But thus much is written and yet a deal more to be said. Should this be deemed worthy a place in your columns, you may hear from me again

Occasionally.

"This Carpet Bagger."

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

In the North Carolinian of the 21st ult., I notice my name used in connection with a certain "fat office," so called, and in order that this "Carpet Bagger" may be put right before the offended Editor of a neighboring county paper, in addition to the remarks of my unknown friend, who has my thanks for what he has said, I offer a few words.

I came to this State without any political aspirations, and have imbibed none since.

There is no office fat, or lean, in the gift of the people of this State, or any other Southern State, that I would accept if laid upon me unsolicited, for reasons of my own.

I had hoped that by an unobtrusive attention to my own business, asking no favors of any, I would run no risk of being politically advertised as a "Carpet Bagger."

The nomination was made without my knowledge or consent. The duties of the County Surveyor are so few and valueless that the office amounts to nothing. I have more congenial business of my own on hand, and such as pays better.

I have been annoyed to find a very prevalent disposition in my neighbors unduly to meddle with things that ought not to concern them, and while I have the opportunity, I wish just to say that such a propensity indicates a want of good breeding.

Very Respectfully,
Francis Lightfoot.

From Washington.

Commissioner Delano's many friends will regret to learn that, by a fall from a wagon on the 26th ult., at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, he badly fractured his right arm. Mr. Delano was on a brief visit to his home where his wife is seriously ill. The accident will detain the Commissioner at his home several weeks, and during his absence Commissioner Douglass will have charge of the Revenue Bureau.

It is reported that the President has decided to tender to Senator Williams, of Oregon, whose re-election to the Senate is doubtful, the position of Solicitor General of the new Department of Justice, created by the last Congress. The President is known to regard the office as one of the most important in the Government, being scarcely less so than that of Attorney General.

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued the following circular:

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections. All communications should be addressed to "Hon J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C." Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously. Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

J H Platt, Jr., Secretary.

Foreign War News.

From the papers of the 3d we learn that official dispatches received in Paris from Metz announce the capture of Saarbruck yesterday by the French forces. An advance was made at 11 A. M. and the frontier crossed, although the Prussian army was in strong force, the heights overlooking the city were carried, and the artillery placed in position. The fight lasted until 1 P. M., when the town was taken. The valor of the French troops is commented on. Napoleon, accompained by the Prince Imperial, assisted at the operations. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M. Immense supplies of bedding and hospital stores are being forwarded by the women of Parris, to the front; 900 medical students have also left for the army. The Catholic element in neutral countries is said to favor France in the coming struggle.

The scenes in Berlin on the departure of King William for the front, on Sunday evening, are represented to have been most extraordinary. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The King arrived at Mayence yesterday morning. The reports received of the three army corps on the French frontier are said to have been highly satisfactory. The Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, will resume and disburse subscriptions for sanitary purposes raised in this country. Denmark and Sweden are, it is reported, in perfect accord on the subject of the war. Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontiers. Russia indignantly repudiates having any design upon the Danubian provinces. The French chasseurs left Rome on Monday, and the first detachment of troops from that city arrived at Marseilles yesterday. Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier, and will increase the army to the number of 120,000 men. The Government will occupy Rome as soon as the French army has withdrawn.

From the papers the of 4th we have conformation of the capture of Saarbruck by the French, on the 2d inst. The French accounts represent the Prussians as driven from their strong position by the artillery fire of the assailants, in which the new engine of war, the *mitrailleuse*, is said to have played an important part. The Emperor, in a dispatch to the Empress, announces that the Prince Imperial was under fire for the first time, and behaved with such coolness as to bring tears to the eyes of the soldiers Prussian accounts of the affair represent it as unimportant, as the position was not of consequence, and was held only by two companies, who retired on their supports on the advance of the French. Another affair is reported between Marshal Bazaine's advanced posts and the Prussian sharpshooters, in which several of the latter were killed. The French are reported to have lost none. A Berlin dispatch says a reconnoissance was made on the 2d by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars, during which they encountered a French scouting party. One French officer was killed and several wounded, and two Prussians slightly wounded. A London dispatch has a rumor of the storming of Weissenberg, in the Palatinate, by the French. Another dispatch from London gives a statement of the Prussian force in the field, which shows an aggregate of 642,00 men. It is stated that substitutes in Paris are scarce at £300 sterling. The Paris *Journal Official* says the war is made on Bismarck, and not on Germany or the King of Prussia. It is said that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. A number of private dwellings in Versailles, which had been turned into depositories for ammunition, were destroyed from the explosiou of one of them. The city narrowly escaped destruction.

From the papers of the 5th. it is claimed that the importance of the French victory at Saarbuck, is due much to the fact that the heights form a key to the railway approaches to Treves. Fourteen Prussian soldiers, captured in the attack, passed through Metzon Wednesday. The Prussian wounded, it is said, receive the same care as the French. During the action the French bands played the "Marseillaise." In the Prussian accounts of the affair the garrison at Saarbuck is termed feeble; the forces held the city until the French advanced in three columns, when they retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. The German loss is stated to be two officers and seventy men, and the troops are said to have been admirably cool. A reserve of 100,000 men are encamped in front of Berlin. The Union Club of that city have accepted a heavy wager laid by M. Thomas, Paris, that the French would enter the Prussian capital on or before the 15th inst. Forage is scarce in the Rhine Provinces, and cavalry horse are suffering thereby.

From the papers of the 6th we learn that the battle Weissenburg was a bloody one, and the report that the French General, Douay, was killed is confirmed. The French admit a reverse, and the accounts through French sources agree with those previously received. Five hundred of the French prisoners arrived at Frankfort yesterday. The total number captured was 800, including eighteen officers. In a report of the Saarbruck affair received in London, the French it is stated, made some prisoners but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. On both sides 600 men were placed *hors du combat*. The French force in the battle was 30,000, and the Prussian 6,000. The fight was won by the artillery, and lasted, as has been stated, six hours. The French, on Thursday, shelled the Saarbruck railway station, but the engines, cars, &., were removed, and thus saved. The invasion of Belgium, it is said, will be considered a *course belli* by England. The King of Belgium, as soon as his territory is invaded, will summon to his assistance the Powers who have guaranteed neutrality, and England will respond. From present indication, it is stated in a Paris dispatch, Prussia designs invading Belgium. In reference to the Roman question, the Pope's efforts with the French Empress to change Napoleon's plans have failed, and the last detachment of troops left Rome yesterday. The neutrality of the Pontifical territory will be preserved owing to the successful negotiations of Italy. England, it is reported, will send two frigates to the Tiber, to protect the Pope. The Jesuits are endeavoring to induce His Holiness to remove to Malta. Collisions between French and German soldiers in the Papal service are reported frequent in Rome.

From the papers of the 8th we learn official dispatches, received in Berlin from Mayence, give particulars of a general forward movement of the Prussians along their entire line, inaugurated on the 5th instant. The heads of their columns moved upon the Saar, and on the 6th Gen. Kamers found the French in a strong position west of Saarbrek, in the mountains. They engaged them at once, and were reinforced by other divisions directed to the field by the sound of the artillery. After a severe fight Gen. Frossard, who commanded the French, was driven from his position, which was taken by assault. Many prisoners were taken. Other accounts say that night put an end to the fight, the French covering their retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. Another Berlin dispatch says that the French Emperor withdrew his entire line and was concentrating for the defense of Parris. The French say that Frossard's Corps had to encounter the whole Prussian Army, and that he held his ground from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock, when he retreated in good order. The situation is not compromised, the dispatches say, but the enemy is on French soil, and a great effort is needed. The dispatches contain futher details of the victory over the French at Haguenau, under Gen. McMahon. The captures include 4,000 prisoners, two French eagles and six *mitrailleuse*. The head-quarters of the Prince Charles Fredrick is at Bluskastel, and the Crown Prince is at Sultz, while the general head-quarters of the Prussians has been advanced to Kaiserlautern. The Imperial dispatches in Paris saying that McMahon had been separated from the main army, caused great consternation, and *La Liberte* calls upon the people of France to rise en masse to repeal the invaders.

From the papers of the 9th we learn that the French have been defeated along the entire line in two day's fighting, and are in retreat on Metz, and concentrating for the defence of Paris. Their losses are immense. McMahon was beaten on the right and Frossard on the left. The Prussians captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns and six mitreilleuse from McMahon. The French official report reverses on both wings. Paris is tumultous. The people are maddened at defeat. The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. Advices from Rome claim that the French disasters cause profound terror, and the Pope has asked Eugenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians, who are organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina.

Executive Department of N. C.,
Raleigh, July 27, 1870.

WHEREAS, Information has been received at this Department that one ALLEN CARTER, charged with murder in the county of Stanley, has made his escape therefrom and is now at large, and supposed to be beyond the limits of the State:

Now, therefore, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and safe delivery of the said ALLEN CARTER to the Sheriff of said county.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this the 27th [L. S.] day of July, 1870, and in the 95th year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
C. W. Horner, Private Secretary, *pro tem.*

DESCRIPTION.

Allen Carter is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 175 pounds, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and has a cataract over a portion of one of his eyes. Aug. 4-3t.

State of North Carolina } Superior Court
Chowan County } July 26th, 1870.

Wm. E. Bond Public Administrator
Against
Chas. E. Johnson and Wife Francis, T. D. Mears and Wife Jane, Margaret Iredell, Cadwalader Iredell, G. J. McRee's children Frances J. James, Anne J. Penelope and William, all of North Carolina, and Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna of South Carolina State.

Petition to make real estate assets for payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna two of the defendents in this action, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North Carolinian, a Newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna, of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court at the Court House in Edenton within thirty days after the expiration of the time of publication and answer the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Sup. Court of Chowan county.
Aug. 4th, 1870-6t.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ELIZABETH CITY—FOR SALE.

All or a part of lot No. 517, one of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth City.

I will sell the entire lot containing 4 acres, or one acre of the same with 210 feet on Road Street, or the one half acre upon which are a two-story dwelling with 5 rooms, closet and attic, a Kitchen, granary, smokehouse and other out houses.

Upon this lot is a choice variety of apple, peach, plum, quince, cherry, pear and fig trees (15 or 20 of the latter now full of fruit) also Scuppernong, Catawba and Isabelle grapevines now full of fruit.

The yard is well shaded, and the drinking water is excellent. The neighborhood is one of the best in the place. Satisfactory title and immediate possession given at one days notice, with no exception of growing crop. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine for themselves.

FRANK VAUGHAN.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

NEW WATCH MAKER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Batts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

I wish to announce to the citizens and vicinity, that I have reduced the prices of Photographs. I wish it understood that I do not do this because I have opposition for I have none, and besides I only charged Norfolk prices before, but do this so every one who wants pictures will be able to get them. I have reduced the prices 50 cts. on a dozen, 50 cts. on ½ dozen and 25 cts. on ¼ dozen. Hoping to get a fair share of public patronage, and I will make the pictures just as good as I have before and spare no pains in suiting my customers with good work. I have been in the Photograph business over ten years and flatter myself that I can do as good work as can be done anywhere.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.
July 28th, 1870-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIARRHEA.

Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c., obtain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN's (formerly Velpeau's) Diarrhea Remedy, tested with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

INVENTORS.

Address EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, Ninth st., Washington, D. C., for advice and references.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, just issued, contains a list of the best American advertising Mediums; giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person about to templates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, N. Y.

The Pittsburg, (Pa.) *Leader*, in a notice of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:
New York Advertisements.

Local and Personal.

☞ The Flax seed trade is getting brisk.

☞ A large Stock of choice family groceries at the "Yankee Store."

☞ Advice to office seekers—"never count your chickens until they are hatched."

☞ CHARLES W. SMITH, Esq., of the Land & Lumber Company has returned from a trip North.

☞ The project for building a new Hotel at Nag's Head is revived. We learn that $8,000,00 is already subscribed.

☞ Will the individual who *borrowed* the "American Printer" belonging to this office, be kind enough to return it?

☞ As we predicted, it *did* thunder last Thursday; but in a few instances the *lightning* didn't strike where some of our friends confidently expected.

☞ Photographs of the Map of Elizabeth City, in good size, at WINNER'S Gallery at this place. Price, postage paid, by mail $1.10. Send for one.

☞ We sometimes hear of people sneering at the mention, in these columns, of local improvements. We opine that those who indulge in this are generally of the class who never do anything worthy of public notice.

☞ Crime in this section of the State is on the decrease. Solicitor ALBERTSON informs us that there is less criminal practice in the District than there ever has been since he has been at the Bar. This speaks well for Eastern North Carolina.

☞ "Annie" asks us where JOHN G. WHITTIER resides? His place of residence is at Amesbury, a little village near Boston. He was never married. That don't speak so well for the Quaker Poet, does it, when there are so many gentle, blushing "Annie's" waiting to be mated?

☞ "Student" writes us: "In reading an article the other day I found the phrase "Appian Way," to what does it refer?" It is the name of a road or "way" made from Rome by Caputa to Brundusium above three hundred miles long, so called from Appius Claudus. It was constructed 313 years before Christ.

☞ When the list of appointments for Hon. C. L. COBB were announced many of his friends said it would be impossible for him to fill them—that the travel and labor would be too much. He *did* fill them however, every one of them up to this place, besides speaking five or six times at places not down on the list. Considering that all this was done during the hot days of July, we doubt whether any other man could have accomplished it.

☞ A new supply of Hats for Men and Boys just opened at the "Yankee Store."

☞ We entirely agree with a cotemporary who says that old-fogyism does not mean age in the person against whom it is charged. A young man of twenty may be an older fogy than an old man of eighty. An indolent idler, who will not work, but waits for some one to provide for him; who sees the world in want of industrious, energetic and enterprising youth to push ahead the car of progress, but refuses to put his shoulder to the wheel, is an old fogy, no matter if he still be in his teens.

☞ Some people are over sensitive and keep themselves worried by what "they say." It is all folly. What's the use of lying awake of nights with the unkind remarks of some false friend running through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of fretting over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddlesome busybody? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice to them, and by combatting them give them character and standing. If what is said is true, set your self right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch, until it dies of inherent weakness.

☞ A new arrival of Morrocco, kirl and lasting shoes at the "Yankee Store."

☞ In his speech at this place on the 3rd inst., HON. JOHN POOL, in the strongest language, endorsed the action of Gov. HOLDEN in his proceedings to put a stop to the outrages committed in Alamance, Caswell and other counties in this State. He said that as the civil law had done its utmost and failed in repressing them the Governor would have been recreant to his office had he longer hesitated in using the strong arm of the Government The Governor will succeed; these infamous organizations will be broken up, and peace and order will again reign. Fortunately for us, there has not been a single outrage in this whole District, composed of fifteen counties. It is just as safe and quiet here as in any State in the Union.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that the NORTH CAROLINIAN has no quarrel with those Republicans, white and colored, who refused to endorse the "Cardoza ticket" at the ballot box on Thursday last, nor will it join in any crusade against them for their action. Its mission will be to conciliate, to harmonize, to build up. Let the lesson of this campaign be understood and appreciated. Let the blunders of the past be avoided in future, and, instead of indulging in crimination and recrimination, let all remember that the Republican party is one of *principles*, and resolve henceforth to so act as to make it greater and stronger than ever before.

☞ Would pay—a well filled Hardware Store.

☞ Still looking well—the Corn and Cotton.

☞ They sell goods cheap at the "Yankee Store."

☞ To be rebuilt—the bridge across Poindexter Creek.

☞ Lt. J. M. FOOTE is in town on official business.

☞ Mrs. LABOYTEAUX is putting up an addition to her building.

☞ Ladies, Please call and examine those beautiful dress goods, Prints and Trimmings just received at the "Yankee Store."

☞ Hon. JOHN POOL spent several days in town last week. His family are spending the summer at Cobb's Island.

☞ Needed here—a Book and Stationary Store. There is now a fine opening for a live and energetic man.

☞ Do not delay—the repairing of the road on Shepard's street while the dry season continues.

☞ The cheapest place in Town to buy goods is at the "Yankee Store."

☞ The majority of Hon. C. L. COBB in this District is about 5000. Friend TIMOTHY, we told you so.

☞ A full tabular report, by townships, of the election in this county, will appear in our next.

☞ We hope the School Committee men are not flagging in their efforts to have the Schools opened in good condition and in the proper time.

☞ Proposals will be made for one week, at the Land & Lumber Company's Store at this place, for erecting a bridge over Poindexter's Creek.

☞ Lime, Cement, Nails, Glass, paints Oils and all building material at the "Yankee Store."

☞ We were glad to see our young friend, Mr. J. P. GRANDY, in town this week. He tells us that he intends going into business here soon. We predict for him a success.

☞ The man referred to in Irish history who "thanked God that he had a country to sell," has had many imitators. The men who sold their votes on Thursday last virtually engaged in the same sort of barter.

☞ A fine stock of crockery and queens ware to be found at the "Yankee Store."

☞ We welcome our new correspondent from Windsor. His articles will be read with interest. We trust the suggestions he makes will be acted on. The columns of the NORTH CAROLINIAN are ever open to correspondents of this character.

☞ A "Lady Reader" desires to know "a good way to preserve choice boquets of flowers." Let her try the following:

Change the water in which they are set daily, and at each change, slice off a little portion of the end of the stem, so as to expose a new surface to the water. When flowers begin to fade, they may be revived by using water to which has been added, a small quantity of gum camphor dissolved in alcohol.

☞ Wood and Willow ware at the "Yankee Store."

☞ We are now in the enjoyment of the beautiful moon-light nights. And *such* moonlight we have in this Southern country. They remind one of the passage in the Illiad;

"——the moon, refulgent orb of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her beauteous light;
When not a cloud o'er casts the solemn scene,
And not a sound disturbs the deep serene."

☞ We want to see Elizabeth City more thoroughly aroused to the importance of enterprise and improvement. We want to see more tasteful residences erected, more handsome stores put up, additional mills and shops built. The general paralysis that has throttled and bound as with a giant's grasp the improvements of our town must be shaken off. Our people must be made to understand that the more houses we build the more inhabitants we will invite hither; the more stores we erect the greater will be our business, and the more manufactories we set in motion the more enterprise, influence and capital will be ours to use and command. There can be no better investment for capital than in improvements. Let the enterprise and building ambition of our citizens be encouraged to expand.

☞ Furniture, Carpets, and Mattings in great variety and cheap at the "Yankee Store."

Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A train approaching the White Sulphur Springs, Va. ran off the track yesterday and twelve were killed and twenty wounded. No lady was hurt.

Arrest of Josiah Turner.

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, was arrested to-day by Col. Kirk's militia.

RALEIGH, August 7.—Geo. W. Brooks Judge of the U. S. District Court in the district of North Carolina, has, issued writs of *habeas corpus* for all citizens now held by Kirk under orders of Governor Holden, to appear before him at Salisbury where he opens court to-morrow.

The U. S. Marshal leaves to-night to serve writs.

During the execution of Joseph Myers, at Shelbyville, Ill., on Friday, for the murder of Plebesso Calhoun, two years ago, a serious riot occurred, which, for a time, seemed threatening. A man named Holden, convicted and sentenced to be hanged with Myers, for the same murder, received a commutation of his sentence on Thursday, from Gov. Palmer. On Friday, a mob surrounded the jail and demanded Myers release. While the execution was in progress, the fence surrounding the scaffold was torn down, and various other acts of violence were committed. The law was, however, executed, and the crowd dispersed, without bloodshed.

Commodore J. J. Boyle, who died at Norfolk on the 29th ult, was appointed to the Navy from the District of Columbia in 1823. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1832. He saw no sea duty after 1855, and was retired in 1862. In a service of forty-seven years he had seventeen years of active sea service.

An explosion occured the other day, at Fortress Monroe in the laboratory outside the fort, by which four men were killed and one wounded. The men were engaged in manipulating some fixed ammuition, when a shell burst, buildings containing shells were burned, it being impossible for the firemen to arrest the flames, owing to the bursting of the shells.

A bottle of Rhine wine, corked and sealed, and the glass globe of a lamp, still perfect, have been recovered from the wreck of the United States transport Housatonic sunk in Charleston Harbor by a rebel torpedo during the war.

The Nashville *Banner* remarks that Colonel Kirk seems to be Holden his own in North Carolina.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE—WHITE.—Married, at Raysville, Indiana, on the 2nd of June 1870, ELIHU A. WHITE, of Perquimans Co., N. C., to MAGGIE WHITE of the former named place.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ALEXINA HOUSE, J. E. Fenwick Proprietor.
NAG'S HEAD.

W. W. Griffin, Miss Lucy Williams, Capt. Conklin, C. W. Grandy, 4 Children and 2 Ser., Chas. H. Robinson, W. A. Harney, J. L. Winner, M. Commander, Jno. L. Wood, R. H. Leigh, Major W. H. Lyon, and C. W. Kellinger, all of E. City, N. C. Mr. Bernard, Wife and Servt., Jas. Farley, J. Russell, M. Solomon, and J. Reynolds, of Norfolk, Va. J. C. Meekins, William Hays, E. M. Meekins, and Owen Doe, of Roanoke Island.

PENDLETON'S Hotel, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro
Henry Ballentine, W. B. Rogers, A Barrup, A. F. Robbins and J. W. Hunter, Norfolk, Va. Baker Haskins, James Sumner, Jr., and John Jacocks Perquimans. Willus Tillett, Roanoke Island, N. C. C. W. Smith, E. City. Jas. Luton, and R. Leigh, Pasquotank, N. C.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSEL PRO'R.
T. H. Birges, Newark, N. J.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Aug. 6.
REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on Aug. 6th 96° in Shade.
Aug. 2d—71°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. 82°

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Side ℔ lb	20
" Hog Side "	18
" Shoulder "	16
" Hams, country "	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured "	20 @ 22
Butter—Country "	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State "	45 @ 50
Beeswax—℔ lb	25 @ 30
Beans—white Navy;	2.50
Cement—℔ bbl.,	2.50 @ 3.00
Corn—new, ℔ bu.	1.00
Cheese—℔ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ℔ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—℔ block	2.00
" in seed, ℔ lb.	18
" in bale, "	19
" in lint, "	17
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	20
Eggs—Dozen, "	12
Flour—Super. ℔ bbl.	6.00 @ 7.00
" Extra "	7.00 @ 8.00
" Family "	8.50 @ 9.50
Fish—Bluefish ℔ lb	6.00 @ 7.00
" Herring ℔ bbl	10.00
" " gross ℔ 1000	8.00 @ 12.00
" " dried "	12.00 @ 15.00
Feathers—℔ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—℔ bu	2.00
Hides—Dry ℔ lb	12 @ 13
" Green "	5 @ 6
Iron—Old cast ℔ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1.00 @ 1.10
Lard—℔ lb.	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft	18.00 @ 22.00
" Cypress "	18.00 @ 20.00
" Sap "	12.00 @ 16.00
" Lath "	3.00
Lime—Rockland, ℔ bbl..	2.00
" Shell, "	1.00
" Philla. "	2.50
Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs	1.00
Oats, new—℔ bu.	60
Peas—Black ℔ bu	1.00
Black Eyed Peas	1.40
Pork—Mess	30 @ 33
Potatoes—New ℔ bu.	75 @ 1.00
" Sweet ℔ bu.	75 to 1.00
Rags—℔ lb	2 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000	50.00 to 60.00
Rope—old ℔ lb.	3
Shingles—19 inch, bunch, W. I. ℔ 1000	2.00 to 2.25
" 12 " " "	3.25 to 4.50
Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu.	2.00
Salt—T. I., per bu.	75
Tallow—℔ lb.	8 @ 9
Wool—℔ lb.	20 @ 25
Wood—per cord	2.50 to 3.00
Whiskey—℔ gal.	1.75 to 2.00
Yoopon—℔ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 111⅛. U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 111⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina—State Bonds 78; old 50; new 30½. Cotton opened firmer at 19½c. Flour, firmer super Southern $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $6.40 to $7.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.55@1.65; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 77@81. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-@17½. Whiskey $1.01 @ $1.02 Rice 7@7¾c;

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.
For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Steam Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Disma Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox, Hertford.
Stmr. Hackensack, North, Baltimore.
Schr. A. M. P. Whedbee, Heath, up Sound.
Schr. Georgia, Tate, repairs, " "
Schr. Cathrine, Tate, " "
Schr. Spray, Owens, " "
Schr. Maria Ann, Walker, Norfolk.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, Norfolk.
Schr. Wave, Davis Norfolk.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, Norfolk
Schr. Betty, Ashby, " "
Schr. Onward, Etheridge, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Mickins, " "
Schr. Annie, Moore, Little River.
Schr. S. Frances, Feign, Hatteras.
Schr. Snow Storm, Cartwright, Baltimore.
Schr. Jane Fisher, Sykes, Powell's Point.
Schr. Sue Commdings, Lyon, Nag's Head.
Sloop Maria Louisa, Brown, Norfolk.
Sloop Emma, Simpson, " "
Sloop Sun Beam, Savage, " "
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Steam Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox, to Norfolk.
Schr. Maria Ann, Walker, up Sound.
Schr. Eugene, Rodgers, " "
Schr. Native, Pugh, " "
Schr. Betty, Ashby, " "
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes up Sound.
Schr. Antagonia, Messer, up River.
Schr. Wave, Davis, down river.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Mickins, Roanoke Island
Schr. S. Frances, Feign, Hatteras.
Schr. Spray, Owens, Newbegun Creek.
Schr. Anna Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, up sound.
Schr. A. M. P. Whedbee, Heath, up sound.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, " "
Sloop Emma, Simpson, down river.
Sloop Sun Beam, Savage, " "
Sloop Maria Louisa, Brown, up " "
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)
April 14, 1870-1yr.

WELCOME.—We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of English Female Bitters, in another column.

This combination is regarded as the Great Female Medicine of the age, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession, and all who have tested it.

Our female community are troubled with many complaints peculiar to their sex, and now is the time to secure a Bottle and be cured.
August 4.-4t.

SINKING SLOWLY.—Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightening, but unless arrested, it destroyes it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilations are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficient operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."
August 4,-4t.

DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs*, and all affections *Peculiar to Women*. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.
L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors*,
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
1y.

PAIN KILLER
PROP'R
PERRY DAVIS & SON
PROVIDENCE R.I.
1840 1870

CHOLERA—HOW TO CURE IT.—At the commencement of the Diarrhœa, which always precedes an attack of the Cholera, take a teaspoonful of the Pain Killer in sugar and water, (hot if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes until the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more teaspoonfuls may be given at a dose.

The Pain Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to Old Sores, Burnes, Scalds, and Sprains. For Sick Headache and Toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a *Pain Killer*.

Directions accompany each bottle.
The Pain Killer is sold by all dealers in Medicines.
Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
August 4,-4t.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

The best selection of Prints.

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 26, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
DR. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
Jan. 13, 1870-1y.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.
Mar. 3, 1870-1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m,

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.
I. T. ANDREWS.
May 26, 1870-tf.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL.

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, oil pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

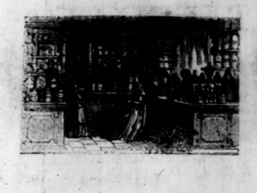
General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton Lumber etc. Bells wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantage in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.
July 7st, 1870-6m.

DENTAL NOTICE.

As I will leave Elizabeth City on the 19th of August on a trip North, to be absent until the 22nd of September, I give this notice that persons wishing work done may not be disappointed I may be found during business hours at my office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN building Northeast corner of Main and Road Streets.
I. T. ANDREWS.
July 28th, 1870-4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.



In returning our thanks to the public for their

VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE

to us since opening our store of Drugs, Medicines, &c. we will state that our past course shall be our future, and we will at all times use our best efforts to give our patrons satisfaction in both quality and price.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES AND

STATIONARY.

Especially would we call your attention to our large and well assorted stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY.

Also a superior article of Oil for Machinery.

Any and every article sold by us we will guarantee to be as represented.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, to the

IMPROVED INDIGO SOAP

sold only by us pronounced by all who have used it to be the best *soap* ever sold in this market, washes equally well in warm or cold, well or rain water, at half the labor, and a saving of time and money, no Indigo used by those who use this soap. Call and get a *bar* and give it a trial.

Prescriptions Compounded at all hours, day or night, Sunday not excepted.

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.
1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.
DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.
DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

WILMINGTON N. CAROLINA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office, No. 5, North Front street Wilmington, N. C.

Capital Stock $300,000, with privilege to increase it to $1,000,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Insurance that cannot be obtained by a Policy in the Wilmington. When this is taken into consideration, it is confidently hoped that this Home Institution will receive a full share of patronage from those who wish to promote the interests of our own people.

Active Agents wanted in every County of the 1st Judicial District. For particulars, address
W. C. HUFHAM,
General Agent.
3m. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.

AMA NET & TWINE CO.
Boston, June 9th, 1870-3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN CAMDEN COUNTY

Great inducements held out to everybody.

By virtue of the authority given me by the will of Edmund L. Dozier, I shall on Monday the 5th day of September 1870, offer for sale at Public Auction at the Court House door in Camden County, a very valuable steam saw and grist mill. This mill is in fine order, and well conditioned, and from its advantageous situation, near Camden Court House, and in the midst of a fine timbered country, offers the strongest inducements to those wishing to invest in this species of property.

Also at the same time and place a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of timber land, situated in the lower end of Camden County, and near to the mill mentioned above. Some of the finest pine timber in Camden county is growing on this land. And at the same time and place a fine lot of growing timber.

E. G. SAWYER,
July 21st 1870. Executor.

TO LUMBERMEN.

I have standing on my land in Chowan county trees enough to saw ten million feet of lumber, within one and a half miles of Steam-boat navigation; the land on which these trees stand can be hauled on any season of the year; timber is of excellent quality, been pronounced so by those of experience in getting lumber. Any one with proper experience in the Saw Mill business, wishing to make money, there is no better chance to such a one. I will either sell, or take an interest in sawing up my lumber.

W. J. HOLLEY,
Franklin Depot, Va.
July 21st, 1870-4t.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.
32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.
36—1y.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF A. H. Stephens Great History of the War is now ready. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED in the South, to sell our new book TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET. One agent took 25 orders the first day, another 75 in 4 days. Endorsed by eminent men as the most exciting, interesting and instructive book issued. Includes 13 years experience of the author. Filled with illustrations. Extra terms to agents. Send for Circulars to
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AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Rural Happiness.

Mine be a cot beside the hill;
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear;
A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a fall, shall linger near.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew
And Lucy at her wheel shall sing
In russet gown and apron blue.

What is the meaning of "Fungoid."?

We read too frequently in respectable agricultural journals, Department of Agriculture reports, and elsewhere, of "fungoid" parasites, "fungoid" attacks, and "fungoid" diseases. We also hear this word employed by professedly scientific men in treating of those vegetable forms now recoguized as causing decay and death in trees and plants, and even in animals. Now this word is not at all correctly applied. In such investigations as botany, facts are facts, science is precise in its teaching and discoveries. If a tree is attacked by a vegetable form, known as a fungus, then it is a fungus; not like a fungus. Fungoid means like a fungus, as typhus, or spheroid like sphere, but when the naturalist gets hold of a barberry bush with a distinct fungus growing on it parasitically, or a Raspberry bush, or a Pear tree, or an Apple tree, or a Plum tree, so covered with large black knots, that it becomes a nuisance, or a vigorous looking pear tree blighted till it is worthless, and he finds as the cause, distinct and definite forms of cryptogamic plants called fungusses, he does not say they are *fungoid* parasites or *fungoid* vegetation, he calls them plainly *Fungi*.

Exhaustion of the Soil in the language of Practice has a relative meaning, and signifies a reduction of producing power below the point of remuneration. A soil is said to be exhausted when the cost of cropping it is more than the crops worth. In this sense the idea is very indefinite since a soil may refuse to grow one crop and yet may give good returns of another, and because a crop that remunerates in the vicinity of active demand for it, may be worthless at a little distance, on account of difficulties of transportation. The speedy and absolute exhaustion of a soil once fertile, that has been much discussed by speculative writers, is found in their writings only, and does not exist in agriculture. A soil may be cropped below the point of remuneration, but the sterility thus induced is of a kind that easily yields to rest or other meliorating agencies, and is far from resembling in its permanence that which depends upon originol poverty of nutrition.—*How Crops Feed.*

Alum contains a very large percentage of water of crystalization, which a temperature somewhat above 212° will liberate. It thus constitutes a most important element in the construction of fire-proof safes, and is largely used for that purpose in the shape of filings for the walls. One firm engaged in the business is reported to consume from twenty-five to thirty barrels a week. Much of this alum is obtained by chemical processess from aluminous clays, a soil which New Jersey furnishes in great quantities. The clay is dried, ground, calcined, purified, digested in sulphuric acid, washed, concentrated by means of the introduction of sulphate of ammonia, again washed and purified, then boiled, and finally transferred to immense tubs to crystalize, a process requiring a number of days.

Photographing is now done on wood for the purpose of engraving. The face of the block is moistened and then whitened with the enamel rabbed from the familiar visiting cards. The superfluous enamel being then dusted off, the surface is brushed from right to left and crosswise, making it smooth and hard. This is then coated in turn with two solutions, one of albumen, the other of nitrate of silver, the formulas for preparing which are quite intricate, after which it is ready to be placed beneath the negative and to receive the impression. A few further manipulations fit it for the engraver's tool. By this process we may now have engravings of perfect accuracy.

To Cure Warts on Horses.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says that the following recipe is a certain means to remove warts on horses; Apply to the wart, with a feather tied on the end of a stick, butter of antimony, three times a day until satisfied that the roots of the wart are dead, which can be determined by discontinuing the application for a wrek; if the warts grow apply more. The following healing lotion is to be applied after the wart is exterminated; One pint of rum, one half pint rain water, one ounce aloes, one-fourth ounce of myrrh; pulverize the aloes; mix and wash three times a day until healed.

Peach Tree Borers.—A peach grower says that he had some peach trees that were infested with borers, bearing no fruit. He removed the worms, replaced the earth, and took hen manure, over which he poured hot water, stirred it, and applied some of it to each tree, pouring the hot liquid around the trunks of the trees, where the borers enter. The next season the trees bore a good many peaches that withered; but the second year, and after that, they bore large delicious fruit. It may be that hen manure will keep off the borers from peach trees, and if so, it will be well to try it.

A Cheap Filter.—The *Manufacturer and Builder* gives the following directions for a simple filter to purify cistern water; Place on the perforated bottom of a box a piece of flannel, and on this some coarsely-powdered charcoal, then some coarse river sand, and cover the whole with sandstone broken into small pieces. The great bother with all filters is that they require cleaning or renewing constantly—say once in a week or two it depending upon the quanity and nature of the water passing through them.

The pain occasioned by corns may be greatly alleviated by the following preparation: Into a one ounce phial ask a druggist to put two drachms of muriatic acid and six drachms of rose-water. With this mixture wet the corns night and morning for three days. Soak the feet every evening in warm water without soap. Put one third of the acid into the water, and with a little picking the corn will be dissolved.

Bugs and Cockroaches.—The journal of Chemistry publishes this remedy for waterbugs and cockroaches:—"Boil one ounce of poke-root in one pint of water until the strength is extracted: mix the decoction with molasses and spread it on plates in the kitchen or other apartments which are infested by these insects. All that have partaken of this luxury during the night will be found 'organic remains' the next morning."

Deep ploughing has its earnest advocates, yet they have not as yet convinced the great mass of farmers of its utility. It would appear the better way to upturn no deeper than we are able to enrich. If the subsoil can be stirred without being thrown too much to the surface, and at moderate cost, it is good policy to do so.

MEDICAL.

SICKNESS, PAIN AND DEATH.

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none escape.

The faded cheek, the pale and wan features, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the deep heaving sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gate, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "procrastination is the thief of time," all intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more *time* and pay more *money*.

Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much, or too little, or may be attended with pain; may be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing sympcoms. Leucorrhœa, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure.

Hysterics, Green Sickness, Irritability of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once arouses, strengthens and restores the womb to its natural condition, removing obstructions, relieving pain and regulating the monthly period. Yonder stands a pale, feeble and languid girl, just bursting into womanhood; she is the pride of all, but hark! she silently steals a pickle, eats chalk, or a slate pencil; no appetite for food; she turns with a dull eye and seeks solitude; her eye no longer sparkles; her merry laugh is no longer heard ringing through the air; she mopes about with bloodless lips and gums, with headache, palpitation, constipation, swimming of the head, cold feet and hands, melancholy; she has a coated tongue, offensive breath, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention.

When neglected all these symptoms become aggravated, there is sick stomach, heartburn, a dark line settles under the eyes, the legs and ankles are swollen, the hair loses its gloss and falls off, there is brittleness and splitting of the finger-nails, swollen abdemen, extreme nervousness, fretfulness, pains and aches, dry cough, Hysterical Fits, rapid prostration, epilepsy and death! If you, or any of your friends, are thus afflicted, send at once for a Bottle of English Female Bitters and be cured. Its effects are magical in such complaints. Surely no mother will postpone and delay this duty until

DEATH IS AT THE DOOR,

In all these complaints the system evidently shows a want of red blood, and Mr. Churchill, in his work on Diseases of Females, says: "Bearing in mind that the blood is remarkably deficient in red corpuscles, and the known property of *iron* to correct this condition, theory suggests it as the most to be relied on, the best of which is the Citrate." Citrate of Iron enters largely into the composition of English Female Bitters, combined with powerful vegetable tonics of rare qualities.

Among the mountains of Tennessee and the piney woods of Mississippi, is found a certain hard and flinty root, which has been in secret use by some old midwives for many years, possessing magic powers in regulating and restoring all females suffering with any affection of the womb. This root we have obtained, gave it a fair test in our practice and it is now one of the principle ingredients in these Bitters. Other powerful uterine and general tonics also enter into its composition. We also add Leptandra or Black root, sufficient to act upon the liver and keep the bowels open.

BLOOMING YOUNG GIRLS,

Middle-aged matrons, those at the critical period, and the aged grandmother, are all cured by the use of our English Female Bitters, now prescribed and used by physicians all over the country.

If you are troubled with Falling of the Womb, attended with a sense of weight and bearing down pain in the back and side, and other attendant evils, English Female Bitters will give entire relief.

Those at the "turn of life," mothers after confinement, and all others (male or female) who are convalescents from any protracted or debilitating complaint, who gain strength slowly, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect, will find these Bitters the very thing their system demands. It gives a powerful appetite, aids and assists digestion, arouses the liver, strengthens mentally and physically, and fills the whole system with pure crimson blood coursing through its channels.

COMMON GROG-SHOP BITTERS.

Empty Bitter Bottles, of various styles, can be found around almost every dwelling and cabin throughout the land: Their taste is pleasant, and are *advertised* to cure almost every disease, while the manufacturers *know* they possess no medicinal properties whatever. They are so many dogmises for *exceedingly common beverages* which do not, nor cannot possibly cure any one.

Beware of these pleasant bitters in quart bottles, they contain a sting for your vitals, and he who buys them carries a "toper's" grog into his house. One man who kuows nothing about medicina, says his big bottles of common stuff will cure chills and fever, rheumatism and consumption; another, whose bottle is very fancy, cures all impurities of the blood, makes old men young, casts out devils, restores sight to the blind, and numerous other miracles; while yet another, who presumes every man a drunkard, proposes to cure colic, ingrowing nails, yellow fever, heart disease and love-sick maidens!! We know they make no such cures, we know the people at large are deceived and swindled, and as we desire to ventilate these common humbugs, make the following challenge to one and all:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

That *one tablespoonful of* ENGLISH FEMALE Bitters contains as much medicinal properties as *one bottle* of any of the pleasantly tasted common advertised bitters of the day! The medical profession to decide the question. Be it understood that English Female Bitters is not a beverage, but it is a powerful Iron and Vegetable Tonic combined, curing long standing chronic female complaints in every direction.

Put up in large bottles at $1.50 per bottle, or six bottles for $8.00, and sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Prop's.
Memphis, Tenn.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S BUCHU.

The best and cheapest combination for all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder ever offered to the public. It is prepared by regular physicians and used by the profession.

Price $1 or, six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Aug. 4th, 1870–4m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

OF HARTFORD.

Is the Leading Company of North Carolina and ranks as one of the First Companies of the Continent.

Assets, 14,000, 000, 00.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $3,110,206,07,

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

All the surplus of the Company divided among the Assured.

Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

All policies (after two full payments) non-forfeitable, and so expressed on each policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES.

RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY THAT PAYS DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT ISSUES ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.

☞ Losses paid in this State in three years amount to $158,578,00.

W. H. CROW,
General State Manager for North Carolina and Virginia South of the James River. Office—Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. MORGAN, Agt.
April 28, 1870—3m. E. City, N. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

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GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

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115 Smith's Wharf,
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July 8, 1869.

HAMBURGER BROS.,

EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

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WHITCOMB & PARSONS.

CASH DEALERS IN

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FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.

In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main, Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. City, May 19, 1870–1y.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

W. A. HARNEY, Ag't
Elizabeth City, June 16,, 1870

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

☞ S. WEISEL. ☜

I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,

MARL FRANCAISE,

EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,

ROBES DE VOYAGE,

STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,

MOHAIR LUSTER

STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,

JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS,

BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE LUSTER,

STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,

PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS.

Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

S. WEISEL.

E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALSO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to

Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.

E. City, N. C., May 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS

New York, May 5th, 1870

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

May 5, 1y 45-1870.

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS ar now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds.
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only.
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.
Summons for Relief.
Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Renew Bond.
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Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$1000 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.
Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents.
San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

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May 19, 1870-1y.

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ANDREW L. PENDLTON

Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

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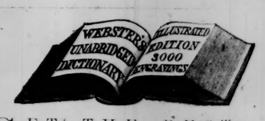
24–1y



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